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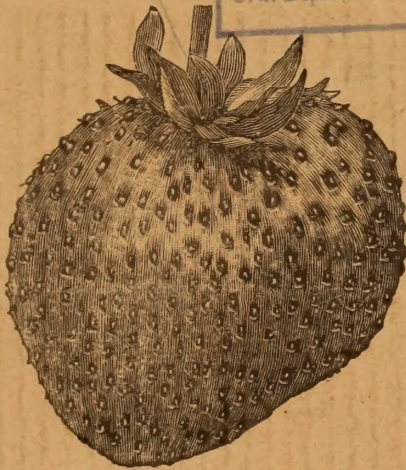
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1891.

CRAWFORD'S GATALOGUE.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.



FREE TO ALL.

M. CRAWFORD,

CUYAHOGA FALLS, O.

REMARKS TO MY CUSTOMERS.

I HAVE plants of my own growing of all the varieties offered in this catalogue, except Lovett's Early and Boynton. They are well grown, true to name, and are warranted to reach my customers in good condition.

I commence to fill orders just as soon as we can dig plants in the spring—usually about the first of April—and all possible haste is made in getting them off. My customers are never more anxious to get their plants than I am to send them, but I never have plants taken up in the fall and kept over to fill early orders. They are taken up when wanted, and not before. Nor are we hindered in filling orders by handling other nursery stock. The strawberry is the one thing claiming our attention in the spring. We have every facility for doing this work well, but we must have a little time. We send plants with perfect safety to any post office or express office in the U. S. or Canada. Purchasers pay all express charge; I pay all postage on plants.

Our express companies are the Adams, American, and Wells, Fargo & Co. Plants go as safely by mail as by express, *early in the season*.

We very seldom make mistakes, but if any do occur, they are cheerfully corrected without loss to customers, if we are notified promptly.

Money may be sent at my risk by P. O. Money Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Draft on New York. Less than one dollar may be sent in stamps. Currency and Postal Notes are unsafe. Individual checks on obscure local banks cost twenty-five cents for collection.

All who favor me with orders this spring may expect my July Report next summer. It will contain an account of many new varieties—some not yet introduced,—and give information that you are not likely to get elsewhere for a year or more.

Plants are packed in the best possible manner, in handle baskets lined with waxed paper and damp moss, with the leaves exposed to the light and air. They are trimmed, tied in bunches, and labeled, with moss enough between the bunches to keep them in good condition for weeks, early in the season. By this method the package is light (1000 weigh about 30 lbs.; 300, 10 lbs.), it is always right side up, and the plants are never blanched nor heated.

When ordering, please state whether others may be substituted in case any of those ordered are sold out. I can often do this to advantage, but never take the liberty without permission.

SPECIAL OFFER.—To encourage early cash orders before the rush of the packing season comes, I make this offer: To every person who sends me a cash order before April 1st, I will mail six gladiolus bulbs, blooming size, for each dollar sent.

DESCRIPTIONS.

NEW VARIETIES.

IT is a great satisfaction to me to be able to offer to progressive horticulturists such a valuable collection of strawberries as I have described in this little book. There is no doubt in my mind about its being the best list ever offered. The new ones have been collected from experienced growers who have high standards and know what to aim for, and the most of them are offered at prices so reasonable as to be within the reach of all. Every person who buys a new berry takes some risk, but there are thousands of people in the country who are willing to invest a few dollars a year in the new varieties in order to be intelligent in their work, to keep up with the times, and to be among the first to get a good thing that may pay them for a score of disappointments. It is part of my business to collect the new and desirable sorts from all parts of the country. From these I raise strong, healthy plants, and send them to my customers well packed, and guaranteed to reach their destination in good condition. By knowing where to get these new varieties, by buying them in large numbers, and by understanding how to make them grow and increase, I make some profit on them. It has been my custom heretofore, in offering new berries, to print testimonials concerning them; but this time I have decided to pursue a different course in regard to those with which I am well acquainted, and offer them simply on my own description, relying somewhat upon the fact that I have a large number of customers in various parts of the country who have confidence in what I say. I have made the strawberry a specialty for more than thirty years, and during that time I have tested nearly all the varieties that have been intro-

duced, and many that have not. Among those sent me for trial were the Gov. Hoard (Loudon's 15), Woolverton, and Martha, each coming from an experienced and discriminating grower. I now have permission from the originators to offer them for sale, and take great pleasure in doing so, knowing that they are all that I claim for them. The same is true of the Middlefield, Farnsworth and Saunders. Those new sorts that I know nothing about, I offer on the recommendations of the introducers, and in still other cases I add to this the results of my own limited observations. The older varieties are too well known to need lengthy descriptions.

Gov. Hoard.—I have fruited this under various conditions, for four years, and have no hesitation in offering it to my customers as a variety of great promise. It has been tested ten years, and during that time has been as free from rust as any ever grown, and has shown no weakness of any kind. It is a seedling of the Sharpless, and resembles its parent in healthy, vigorous growth. It sends out an abundance of runners, and the last ones to root in the fall bear well the next summer. The blossom is perfect, and the fruit is produced in great abundance, on tall, stout fruit stems. It is of large size, roundish conical, and somewhat flattened, with a slight neck, and a green calyx that turns back toward the stem. The color is a deep, brilliant red, and it ripens all over. The flesh is firm and of very superior flavor. It has acid enough to be agreeable, and is so rich that sugar is scarcely necessary. Its beautiful form and color, with its high flavor and reversed calyx, render it one of the very best to be served with the hulls on, to be eaten out of the hand. In form, color, and time of ripening, it is similar to Warfield, and on account of this resemblance it will no doubt become very popular as a fertilizer for that variety.

Woolverton.—I have fruited this in both hills and matted rows, and am convinced that it is a variety of great merit. Wherever it has been tested it has made a good record. It is a splendid grower, remaining green and healthy all summer, sending out a good number of runners, and bearing abundantly. The blossom is perfect, and it remains in bloom a long time. In fact it always matures a part of its crop before it is done blooming. This is a valuable characteristic, because it will prevent any great loss by a late frost, and also make it a rare variety to plant with pistillates. The fruit is very large, resembling the Bubach in form, except that the first and largest berry on the stem is often more irregular. The color is a beautiful, bright red, and the quality is good. I am very glad to be at liberty to offer this variety to my customers as I think it is one that will give good satisfaction. It was originated by John Little, of Canada, and named for the editor of the Canadian Horticulturist.

Martha.—This is a market berry, originated by Wm. Lyons, of Minnesota, and named for his daughter. It was grown from mixed seed of the Cumberland, Countess and Wilson, and is supposed to be a seedling of the latter. It is the only variety saved from many thousand seedlings. It has been tested about ten years, and is now offered for the first time. I have fruited it under various conditions, and know it to be a variety of decided character. It has been grown by the acre in Minnesota, and pronounced the most profitable of all. In both plant and fruit it resembles the Wilson, and might be taken for that variety; but the blossoms are pistillate, and the flesh of the berry is thought to be redder than that of any other sort. The plant is remarkably healthy and vigorous. Its roots extend to a great depth, enabling it to endure drouth and hard treatment equally with the Crescent. The following is what I said of it last season at the time of fruiting:

"Another year's trial confirms my good opinion of this variety. While it is not my favorite style of berry, it will have many friends among those who grow this fruit for market. The plant has the vigor and health of the Crescent, and the dark green foliage of the Capt. Jack. It has a pistillate blossom, and is a great bearer. The fruit resembles Wilson so much that it would pass for that variety in the market, but with good culture it is larger. It will not be a show berry for lack of size, nor a family berry for lack of highest flavor, but for large crops of good-looking, salable fruit, it may be depended upon."

Saunders.—A Canadian berry of great value for the market-grower. I wish that all my customers would test it, as it is among the most desirable. The plant is large and vigorous, free from rust, and is as healthy and hardy as any ever sent out. It makes many runners, has a perfect blossom, and is enormously productive. In this respect it excelled all others on my place last season, and was the wonder of all who saw it. The fruit is very large, conical, slightly flattened, and often has a depression on one or both sides. It is deep red, and remarkably glossy. The flesh is of the same color, and has a sprightly, agreeable flavor. I have fruited it twice, and have seen but one defect in it so far—the very largest specimens are sometimes misshapen. The originator, Mr. John Little, thinks the Saunders the most valuable of all his seedlings, and he is a grower of great experience.

Middlefield.—This is from P. M. Augur & Sons, of Conn., and is one that I can heartily recommend. I have fruited it twice, under various conditions, and know of no weak point in it. When grown in hills under high culture, it was magnificent; in wide matted rows with the plants thick over the surface, it produced a good crop of fine berries. A row of potted plants thirty feet long, was allowed to cover a strip some six or seven feet wide so thickly that scarcely any

weeds came up, and this bed gave a generous yield of good berries, and was free from rust when spaded under, some weeks later. The plant is large and strong, with broad leaves on tall stems. The blossom is pistillate. The fruit is very large and beautiful; heart shaped, always of regular form, very glossy, and red all over. The flesh is moderately firm, and of excellent flavor. It is a grand berry for home use, or for a fancy market not too distant.

Lovett's Early.—I have thought best to offer this to my customers, although I have no stock of the plants, because of the need of such a berry as it is claimed to be. I expect to obtain my plants from Mr. Lovett early in the season, set them in a frame, and have them ready to deliver to my customers in first-class condition. The following is the originator's description:

"LOVETT'S EARLY is a chance seedling (believed to have descended from the Crescent crossed with the Wilson) that was discovered in Kentucky in 1885, near the place of origin of Chas. Downing, Kentucky and Downer's Prolific. Both in Kentucky and New Jersey the variety has been tested by the side of all the best varieties in cultivation, upon poor soil, and without fertilizers, and in every instance it has given results surpassing by far all others, responding to good soil and culture as generously as any variety we know. In earliness it is second only to Crystal City (that little extra early sort being but two or three days in advance of it) and in productiveness it excels all other varieties we have ever fruited; and succeeds everywhere, even upon poor, light land. We do not claim for it mammoth size, but that it is above medium, averaging large and very uniform, holding its size to the close of the season better than other varieties—by reason of its foliage maintaining perfect health and vigor until all berries have ripened. The berries color all over at once, never with a green tip; seldom ill-shaped and never cockscombed."

Farnsworth.—This has fruited here three years. Its prominent characteristic is high flavor, and it is probably not surpassed in this respect. It is also one of the earliest.

It is a berry for home use where the finest quality is appreciated. While it may not yield as much as the Warfield, Haverland or Bubach, it has more of the wild strawberry flavor in one quart than could be found in two of the above; nor is it an unproductive variety—it bears well. At first I had it on damp, rich soil, with the plants rather too thick on the ground. It did not bear enough to suit me, and I lost faith in it somewhat. The next season it was grown on poorer soil, but the plants were allowed to run but very little. Under these conditions it yielded well, and the fruit was large. Another year's experience convinces me that it is never at its best when crowded. It is the standard of excellence at the Ohio Experiment Station, and wherever it has been grown. The plant is healthy and vigorous. Runners are produced in abundance. The fruit is larger than the Crescent, broadly conical, light glossy red, moderately firm, and never misshapen.

Shuster.—A healthy and luxuriant grower. It has made a good record wherever tested, as far as I have heard. I have fruited it once, and am inclined to think well of it. It has a pistillate blossom, and is a good bearer. The fruit is large, roundish, bright red, and is of good size during quite a long season. It is a promising variety for market.

Boynton.—I have never seen this variety, but my stock will come from the introducer, who says of it:

“This variety has become very popular in and about Albany, N. Y., where it has been grown for several years. It is thought to be a cross between the Crescent and Sharpless. Growers in this vicinity are said to be dropping other varieties and setting out this. The strong points claimed for it are:

Its earliness and long continued season.

Its large size, maintained until the last picking.

Its bright color and remarkable firmness.

Its wonderful productiveness, surpassing all others in this respect.

The plant is a good grower and free from blight. It brings from two to four cents a quart more than any other berry.

While the Boynton will have to be classed as a pistillate variety, still, the largest yield ever taken from half an acre of strawberries of *any* variety in Albany County, was from half an acre of Boynton last season, without another kind within an eighth of a mile."—INTRODUCER.

Parker Earle.—"Produced by J. Nimon, in 1886, from seed of Crescent grown by T. V. Munson, fertilized by pollen of T. V. Munson's No. 3, a remarkably robust, large, handsome seedling of Miner's Prolific. Plant very robust, with numerous, strong, deeply penetrating roots, free from disease, a model in make-up, renewing itself abundantly by strong runners of medium length; endures the long, hot, dry summers of Texas remarkably well, and in Michigan and New York, with T. T. Lyon and E. S. Carman, it endured the winter's cold equally with any other variety. It is enormously productive, having for two years in succession, at Denison, Texas, on the same bed, in light sandy soil, fully developed a crop at the rate of over 15,000 quarts to the acre."—T. V. MUNSON, *the Introducer*.

"One thousand plants of this variety received from Texas the last day of March were very full of blossoms and green berries. These were cut off, and others were cut off later. Still others came out, and some of the plants are bearing fruit at this date. The berries are quite long, often slightly flattened, and tapering from the center to the ends. The color is a very bright, glossy red, the texture firm, and the quality good. Of course large size could not be expected under the circumstances, but many specimens are one-and-a-half inches in length. The trusses are large and spreading, the blossoms bi-sexual, and the plants dark green, strong, stocky and perfectly healthy. What I have seen of the Parker Earle corroborates my former opinion that it is an acquisition."—CRAWFORD's July Report of last year.

In addition to the above, I may say that this variety con-

tinued in perfect health all last season. Very favorable reports come from those who have fruited it, and we have every reason to believe that it is a very valuable variety. I sold so many plants last fall that I can offer it by the dozen only.

Vale.—The following is from my July report for 1890: "Received from the introducer last spring. The plants are making a very vigorous growth, and not a spot of rust can be found on any of them as yet. I allowed a few to bear, and the fruit is large, round, of a dark, glossy red color, and the seeds are on the surface. The flesh is dark, firm, and of good flavor. It was introduced by a reliable firm, who claim that it is late, lengthening the season several days, a heavy bearer, and very firm, consequently a good shipper, and excellent for canning. For the latter purpose, the rich, red color of its flesh gives it additional value."

Great Pacific.—This has not fruited here, but it has made a fine growth. The originator, Mr. D. J. Piper, claims that it is a strong grower, a great runner, hardy, firm, of very large size, beautiful color, and best quality; that it ripens all over, and is more productive than any other of thirty-five varieties with which it was compared. This berry was originally sold under contract as to prices, but I never was asked to sign any contract, and never did so.

Mt. Holyoke.—This is a seedling of the Crescent fertilized by the Sharpless. It was produced by Phineas Crosby, one of the experienced growers of Wisconsin. He has tested it eight years. The following is his description:

"The plant possesses great vigor and endurance, with an abundant and healthy foliage, flowers large, hardy and perfect; fruit, large and abundant; season, same as Crescent; color, dark crimson; of rough appearance, but looks well in box or basket; firm in flesh, and of good quality."

Beder Wood.—This is a very desirable early berry for either home use or near market. It may be firm enough

to make it a good shipper, but of this I am not certain. There is no defect in the plant, or its manner of growth. It is in every way healthy and vigorous, and an enormous bearer—perhaps equal to any of the pistillate sorts in this respect. Its blossom is perfect: and those who are seeking for a good bisexual variety to plant with the Warfield, Haverland, and Bubach, may find in this what they desire. The berry is of large size, roundish, of regular form, light scarlet, and of good quality. It continues in bearing a long time, which will make it desirable for home use. This variety was originated by Mr. Beder Wood, of Moline, Ill., who sowed the seed that produced it in 1881, and saw the first fruit in 1883. After learning its great value, he let an Iowa man, George Ashford, have a dozen plants for trial, under rigid restrictions. Subsequently Mr. Ashford reported that they had died. Mr. Wood gave his own name in full to the berry, and expected to introduce it in due time. Meanwhile, Mr. Ashford, whose twelve plants had died, was raising a large stock, as was also a neighbor of his, Mr. Racster. Last spring Mr. Wood sent me a lot of his plants on trial, with permission to send some to experiment stations. At the same time, Mr. Racster, who lives about three miles from Mr. Wood, was introducing the Beder Wood as his own seedling, under the name of *Racster*, using the following language: "Five years ago this variety originated with me. I selected this, and the only one, out of hundreds of seedlings, as promising a bright future. For three years I secured a good crop." Geo. Ashford had half an acre in bearing last year, and another plantation coming on. It is to be hoped that the horticultural society that named the variety Racster will investigate the matter.

Tippecanoe.—The following is taken from my last July report:

"This variety makes a fine plant, but I have not fruited it

yet, and hence cannot report on it. The originator says, 'The plant is hardy, of very large size, and wonderfully robust and strong, producing a large number of strong runners, which set plants rapidly. Quite productive for so large a variety. Fruit very large and beautiful, with a bright varnished red color, and of a globe shape, with now and then a flattened berry. The flesh is highly colored, and the flavor rich and delicious. It ripens with the Cumberland, and stands drouth well.'"

Barton's Eclipse.—Originated in Kentucky from seed of the Longfellow. It has been tested six years. The blossom is pistillate, and the plant is a very luxuriant grower, with not a spot of rust to be seen. If planted four feet apart each way, it will cover the ground with plants. It has deeply penetrating roots which enable it to come through a dry time with little check. It is said to be among the most productive ever sent out, yielding 400 bushels to the acre. It is very early, of the largest size, and of excellent quality. It has been sold in Chicago at 25 cents a quart. I have seen some of the fruit on spring-set plants, and am inclined to believe that it is a good variety. It is all that can be desired as to healthy, vigorous growth.

Felton.—Originated by Oscar Felton, of N. J. It is a seedling of the Sharpless. The following is the originator's description:

"It is a strong, healthy grower, an abundant bearer, of large size, solid, good quality, and very productive. It is of a beautiful bright red color, has a green hull, strong stem, and healthy foliage, free from rust. The plant produces an unusual number of large berries, holding their size well through the season. One berry measured $7\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It surpasses in size all other berries that I have fruited. Its firm texture renders it particularly desirable for long shipments as well as for home market. The fruit brought, in market, last year, from twenty to thirty-five cents a quart. Staminate or perfect blossoms."

Hatfield.—"A new strawberry, originated by William Cook, of Camden County, New Jersey. Mr. Cook has been growing this berry for family use for some years, and having a surplus of berries he put them on the market, where he found a ready sale for them at large prices—due principally to its attractive appearance. Color a bright scarlet, with golden seeds and a very fine green calyx. Plant, hardy and a good cropper. Berries, medium to large; took first prize at Moorestown Fair, June 6, 1888, as best seedling not then named."

Walton.—Originated with Silas Walton, of N. J. It has fruited five years. The following is the introducer's description:

"Plant, a very vigorous grower with healthy foliage and perfectly hardy; fruit stalks tall and stout, producing an enormous crop of large berries, inclined to oblong conical shape, of good quality, *very uniform size and selling in preference to other varieties*; berries brilliant scarlet and handsome; good shipper and keeps well. Medium to late; blossom, pistillate.

The Walton was awarded the first prize as being the best seedling strawberry, by the Moorestown Agricultural Society, at its Strawberry Fair in June, '89, in competition with several other seedling berries."

This variety is highly recommended by most of the leading growers of N. J.

Crawford.—If I could have but one berry it would be this. It possesses so many desirable traits that I have to exercise great moderation in describing it. The plant is large and stocky, dark green, free from rust, and a model of healthy vigorous growth. It has a magnificent, perfect blossom, and it is a great bearer. The fruit is very large, and never cockscombed or misshapen, but the largest specimens are sometimes uneven on the surface. The color is a rich, brilliant red, and it ripens all over. The flesh is firm, and of superior flavor, being both sweet and rich. In appearance and quality it is a

berry of decided character, and it would puzzle an expert to point out a fault in either plant or fruit.

Michel's Early.—Originated with J. G. Michel of Judsonia, Ark. It came up among a lot of seedlings, where some berries had been thrown the year before, and fruited first in 1886. It was so early, so productive, and such a luxuriant grower that Mr. Michel took up the plants (after fruiting) and set them where they had room to run. In the spring of '87 the plantation was enlarged and the variety was watched with much interest. It ripened a few berries three or four days before the Crystal City, and the main crop at the same time, but it was so much larger and better that it sold for nearly twice as much in the St. Louis market. Mr. Michel, knowing that he had a prize, kept it to himself, but one Sunday in the spring of '88, while he was absent, a neighbor went to his field and took some of his plants—borrowed them, as it were. These borrowed plants were sent to Osceola, Mo. and propagated that season, and introduced in the spring of 1889, as the Osceola, by the Osceola Park Nursery Co., a concern of which Van B. Wisker was president. C. P. Bauer, of Judsonia, Ark., was in Osceola, Mo. helping to boom the new berry at the time of its introduction, having known it *three years*. At the close of the bearing season, May '89, there was such a demand for plants of Mr. Michel's berry that he sold all he could spare to his neighbors, some getting 10,000 and even more. In the fall of the same year, a number of growers around Judsonia were offering plants of the Michel's Early; and C. P. Bauer, now back from Osceola, Mo., was prominent among those who could tell all about it, having known it *four years*. In the spring of 1890 he had forgotten all about the Osceola, which he had helped to boom the year before, and was unable to tell me wherein it differed from the Michel's Early. This, however, was a very hard question, the only difference being in the spelling.

That this variety is of great value to those who want to raise early berries to ship north, there is no doubt. It is a most luxuriant grower, free from disease of every kind, and possesses astonishing vitality. It has a perfect blossom, and will be one of the best to fertilize pistillate varieties, as it produces an abundance of pollen and is in bloom a long time. It is very early. Last season it was four days ahead of any other, here.

The plants were so thick over the ground that they could not do their best, but I think it is about the size of the Crescent, and somewhat less productive in the north. The color is good, and the quality is *very superior*—as good as the best ever introduced.

Eureka.—Originated with Mr. Townsend, of this state. The plant is all that could be desired for healthy, vigorous growth. It makes many plants, all of which become large and strong in a very short time. It has a pistillate blossom, and is rather late. It is a good bearer of large, good-looking scarlet berries, of better form than the Bubach, and I think of better quality. It had more small berries last season than I expected, considering the opportunity it had. Much of the fruit, however, was large and fine.

Shaw.—This is the berry eight of which made a quart, and no plants could be bought at any price. It is another of the Sharpless-Ontario-Dutter style, and experts can detect no difference between it and the Sharpless in either plant or fruit.

Bubach.—The descriptions of this and the following varieties are taken from former catalogues and reports. Most of them are too well known to require much comment.

This is a popular large berry that succeeds everywhere, and pleases most people. Beginners are charmed with its growth and productiveness, and its great size. It is uneven on

the surface, often having a suture extending from the point almost to the stem on each side. It is rather light in color, especially in a wet season, when shaded by its rank foliage. It is not a firm berry, and hence not suitable to p'ant for a distant market. But although it has some faults, it is very popular, and will probably continue so, especially for dry seasons.

Jessie.—A seedling of the Sharpless, originated by F. W. Loudon, of Wis. The plant is a vigorous grower, hardy and healthy with me, though in some localities it has been found less so. It resembles the Sharpless in habit and appearance, and like that variety is tender to frost. It is a good bearer, and ripens early. The fruit is very large, nearly always of good form, bright red, and colors all over. It is quite firm and of good quality.

Warfield.—Found by B. C. Warfield of Southern Illinois. Probably a seedling of the Crescent. It is a great market berry wherever known, and I hear nothing but praise of it from all sides. It is not immensely large, but its great beauty, firmness, earliness, good flavor, productiveness, and vigor, combined with good size, make it exceedingly popular. It speaks for itself wherever it goes. Its blossom is pistillate, and the Gov. Hoard, now offered for the first time, will be an excellent fertilizer for it, as there is a strong resemblance between the two.

Pearl.—This is a good berry, sweet even before it is fully ripe, and being of regular, long conical form, with a slight neck, it is fine looking. It is of fair size, glossy red, firm, and always salable. It is a vigorous grower, and though it sometimes rusts, it never seems the worse for it, but comes out green in the spring, and bears a good crop. Since the advent of Mr. Terry's book, I have had several applications for Sterling and Downing plants, but having neither for sale, I have

recommended the Pearl to take the place of both.

Haverland.—This succeeds everywhere. For vigorous, healthy growth and great productiveness, it is probably not excelled. The fruit is large, long, rather light red, moderately firm, of medium quality, and ripens all over. The fruit stalks are tall, and always bent to the ground with the heavy weight they bear, making mulching a necessity.

Gandy.—This berry gained many friends last year, and seems to be fast establishing for itself the reputation of being the best late variety. It is a good grower, has a perfect blossom, is fairly productive, and late in commencing to ripen. The fruit is large, bright scarlet in color, of good flavor, and gives out a most delightful aroma, suggestive of both strawberries and peaches. It has a large, bright green calyx, which adds to the beauty of its appearance.

Bomba.—This is a strong grower and a great bearer. The fruit is large, globular, dark glossy red, and solid. Fine for canning.

Louise.—A good plant, thrifty and prolific. The berry is of superior quality, large, long, bright crimson, handsome and desirable.

Lida.—This is a wonderfully productive variety, and the fruit is large, beautiful, and good.

Cumberland.—One of the old favorites. The plant is very large, stocky, vigorous, and healthy. The fruit is perfect in every respect except two: it is hardly dark enough, and is too soft for a distant market.

May King.—One of the Crescent style, vigorous, healthy, and an excellent bearer. It furnishes an abundance of pollen, and is a good sort to plant with Crescent. The fruit is of fair size, roundish, light red, and of good quality.

Capt. Jack, or Burt.—A valuable variety, especially for a distant market. The berry is broadly conical, about an inch in diameter, bright red, very firm, and rather late in ripening.

Wilson.—This was, for thirty years, the standard by which all strawberries were measured. It is too well known to need description. My plants are strictly pure.

The following was written for the last annual meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, and as it contains the substance of what I would say to beginners if I had the opportunity, it is inserted here for their benefit:

THE IDEAL STRAWBERRY ROW.

The ideal strawberry row is one in which there are no vacancies, and in which each and every plant has had its wants so completely supplied that it has lacked nothing, and has therefore arrived at the greatest perfection. We often hear of it, but seldom see it. It is the product of care and skill, and the person producing it, whether man or woman, is the possessor of knowledge that will yield both pleasure and profit. Such a row—or more—should be found in every garden. The best way to get it depends upon circumstances. My way would be as follows:

Just as early in the spring as the ground is dry enough, a place should be selected that is free from white grubs, having been cultivated two or three years. The soil should be well drained, rich, moist, fully exposed to the sun, and entirely free from the roots of any living tree or plant. It should be made very fine and mellow to a good depth.

Healthy, well grown plants of the previous season should be

taken up, divested of all dead leaves and runners, and the roots shortened to three inches, after which they should be thrown into a pail of water, carried to the new bed and carefully planted a foot apart in the row. If two or more rows are to be planted, they may be three and a half feet apart. Careful and frequent cultivation must be given, not only to destroy weeds, but to keep a loose, open surface that will admit air to the roots, and at the same time prevent the evaporation of moisture. Too much stress can hardly be laid upon the importance of frequent stirring of the soil. I have never yet met a successful grower who neglected this point. It should be continued to the end of the growing season, but should not be too deep in the fall. Soon after planting, the blossoms will appear, and they must be promptly cut off. Runners must be served in the same way until July, when two of the strongest on each plant may be allowed to grow, and root about ten inches on each side of the row. Cutting off the runners as they appear and stirring the surface will need to be attended to until the end of the season. About the first of November all the bare ground between the plants and on each side of the row as far as the roots extend—which will be ten or twelve inches—should be covered with manure or some fine mulch, but the leaves should be left exposed awhile longer. When winter sets in, and the ground freezes, the whole bed should be covered until the leaves are hidden. When growth commences in the spring, the covering should be raked off from the plants and left at the sides of the row as a mulch for the fruit. It may also be used to protect the plants in case of a frosty night in blooming time. This plan carefully carried out will give the ideal row.

Another method that I have tested repeatedly, and found to be excellent, is to plant in July or August, on land that has already produced an early crop. If rich from being heavily manured in the spring, so much the better; if not, it

should be made so at the time of planting. After preparing the ground in the best manner, set the plants in a double row, twelve inches apart each way, using well rooted potted plants. If these double rows are to be cultivated by hand, they may be two feet apart, but when a horse is to be used, three feet should be allowed. The treatment should be the same as that given under the first method, except that runners must be kept off entirely.

Layer plants may be used for this purpose, by a skillful grower, with good results, but potted ones are much safer in the hands of the inexperienced.

OUR IGNORANCE

Deprives us of many comforts and luxuries. How we might make and save money if we only knew more about our business! If we could have some well-posted friend come to our homes and stay long enough to teach us how to raise twice what we now do, at less expense, and of far better quality, and in addition to this, tell us how to harvest our crops, and sell them at our own prices, with unspeakable satisfaction to ourselves and customers, would it not put new life into us? Well now, I am going to tell you of such a friend. It is T. B. Terry's "How to Grow Strawberries," published by A. I. Root, of Medina, O. It contains 144 pages and 32 illustrations, and is bound in a strong paper cover. I have been reading and writing about strawberry culture for thirty years, and my opinion is that Mr. Terry's book is the best work I have ever seen upon the subject.

The price by mail is forty cents, and, to any one ordering it of me, I will send one doz. blooming gladiolus bulbs, gratis.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. TERRY'S BOOK.

"You want good land; just the richest and best you have near the house. It will be a little better if it slopes to the

east or north, rather than to the south or west. It will be cooler, and that would just suit the berries. It should be land that is pretty clean. If chickweed and purslain abound, you will have more trouble in keeping your berries clean. You must not set out strawberries on sod ground, for fear of the white grubs, unless you know there are none there. If there are any in the ground they will eat the roots of your plants, and ruin your patch. They are as fond of strawberry-roots as chickens and robins are of the berries themselves. Thus we have to look out for enemies on all sides. You should choose land with no tree-roots in it. These would take up the moisture that strawberries particularly need. Remember that tree-roots extend a long way from the body sometime."

"Strawberries can be grown successfully on almost any kind of soil, from sand to heavy clay. I have seen big crops on sand so light that much of it would blow away, if not protected; but it took much manure to grow them. Very heavy clay will grow large fine berries; but one must choose varieties fitted to the soil. Some will do best on one particular kind of soil, and some on another. I should rather prefer what would be called a good potato soil, a happy medium, about half way between sand and clay. Moist soil is good, but not wet soil. If it is wet it should be tile-drained. Just what is best is a well-drained (naturally or with tiles) but still moist piece of land. Again, it should be upland, not lowland, because late spring frosts will be heavier on the latter. A frost, when the berries are in bloom, does much damage; hence, select land where there will be as little chance as possible of loss in this direction. It is pretty hard to work a whole year over a bed and keep them in perfect order, and then have the frost take a large part of the fruit in a single night."

"I would have none but the best plants, and new, young plants that have never borne any fruit, and that were grown from plants that produced no fruit. New young plants have white, fibrous roots; old ones have black roots that look old and dead. I would not take such as a gift. Better buy the best at high prices."

"Plow the ground for strawberries as soon in the spring as it is dry enough to crumble nicely from the plow. Spread on the surface the ashes from the house, if you burn wood;

then harrow thoroughly, making the land as fine as you can. Last of all, go over it with a roller. Then you are ready for the plants. The sooner these are set out after the ground is dry enough to work in the spring, the better, in the latitude of Northern Ohio. A few days one way or the other is not important if all other conditions are right."

"There is just one secret about taking care of a strawberry-patch easily; and that is, never let any weeds see daylight. Do this, and the work will always be pleasant and profitable, and it will not take a great deal of time. I think it was Mr. Putney who said first, "It is cheaper to hoe three times than once." Yes it is pleasanter too. The idea is, of course, that, instead of waiting till the weeds get well started, and working hard to hoe them up once, you just rapidly run over the mellow, clean surface two or three times, simply stirring it so no weeds can grow at all. This is the way we grow potatoes; it is the only correct way to farm, now, and it is just the way to grow strawberries. Read this over and over; learn it by heart."

"We live near a town of half a dozen or so stores and groceries. The first year we grew berries, not a word was said in advance to any dealer about our having any. They knew nothing about it. Many readers of this little book will know that the writer has always preached that there is plenty of room for excellence in any line, and he determined to test this matter in the berry line in our little town. There is never any scarcity of berries here, as we are close to Cleveland, and there are several small local growers also. Now, into this market, where it would seem that a new man stood no chance, we determined to go, entirely unannounced, and sell what we had, on the merits of the article. Nothing but large, fine, choice berries, just ripe enough to be at their best for eating, were taken. With these we usually went in twice a day, so as to have them in perfect condition, and we sold to dealers only, unless some one else wanted half a bushel and we had too many for the grocer."

The first berries we took in were carried to the store of Mr. R. P. Williams, an old merchant with whom we had dealt for 25 years. He looked at them with considerable surprise. "Why," he said, "I didn't know you grew any berries."

"We shall have a few bushels to sell this year like these."

"What do you want for them?"

"They ought to retail for 15 cents."

"Why, we have been selling for 12½ cents for some time."

"Never mind that; I think these will sell for 15."

Just then Mr. Williams' head clerk, Mr. Blackman, came up and said: "Yes, sir; those berries will sell for 15 cents."

"Well" Mr. Williams said, "if they do I will pay you \$4 a bushel."

A clerk reported to me afterward, that the first half-bushel went in twenty minutes after they were put in sight. Folks had then got a taste of berries such as few ever get in market, and there was no more trouble about prices. You see, berries from a distance have to be picked before fully ripe to stand shipping, and in quality they can not compare with those fully ripened on the vines. Again, in how many small towns can one buy large choice Downings and others of our sweetest and finest-flavored berries?

HAVING too many berries for Mr. Williams, I one day called on another grocer, Mr. G. V. Miller, and asked him if he wanted any. He said he had been selling about a bushel a day, and then he had a bushel and a half on hand, and they were getting stale, they went so slowly. He was retailing them at 10 cents a quart. He wanted to know what I asked for mine, although he could not use any more. I told him \$4 a bushel. Well, he looked just sorry for my simpleness, and took out and handed me a bill from a Cleveland house which showed that his berries, received that morning, cost him only \$1.75 a bushel. In answer I said: "Now, my friend, come out and see what I have, any way. No matter about buying them." "Oh yes! I should like to see what you raise," he said, coming out to the wagon; and didn't I enjoy the sudden change from utter indifference that came over his countenance when I laid off the cover? Now I will give you exactly all that was said.

"Are these berries the same all through as on top?" (Wasn't I glad just then that they were?)

"Yes."

"Then bring them in."

It took perhaps ten seconds to make the sale after the berries were uncovered. I left as soon as possible, but not too

soon to see him measuring them out to his customers as fast at 15 cents a quart as he could. Trade had suddenly stiffened! After that, Mr. Miller had our berries fresh twice a day through the season. At the end of the season, Mr. Williams said to me when settling up:

"We never managed our strawberry business so satisfactorily all around as we have this year. Everybody was pleased and satisfied, and there was no waste or loss. We have made a little something, and helped you to get a paying price."

SCHEDULE OF PRICES.—Varieties marked P, are pistillate; those marked B, have bisexual or perfect blossoms.

	MAIL, DOZ.	MAIL, 100.	EX. 1000.
GOV. HOARD.....(B).....	\$1.00	\$5.00	
WOOLVERTON.....(B).....	1.00	5.00	
MARTHA.....(P).....	1.00	5.00	
SAUNDERS.....(B).....	1.00	5.00	
MIDDLEFIELD.....(P).....	2.00	10.00	
LOVETT'S EARLY.....(B).....	2.00	10.00	
FARNSWORTH.....(B).....	2.00	10.00	
SHUSTER'S GEM.....(P).....	1.00	5.00	
BOYNTON.....(P).....	1.00	5.00	
PARKER EARLE.....(B).....	1.00		
YALE.....(B).....	.80	4.00	
GREAT PACIFIC.....(P).....	.80	4.00	
MT. HOLYOKE.....(B).....	.40	2.00	
BEDER WOOD.....(B).....	.40	2.00	
TIPPECANOE.....(B).....	.40	2.00	
BARTON'S ECLIPSE.....(P).....	.40	2.00	
FELTON.....(B).....	.40	2.00	
HATFIELD.....(B).....	.40	2.00	
WALTON.....(P).....	.40	2.00	
CRAWFORD.....(B).....	.25	1.00	\$6.00
MICHEL'S EARLY.....(B).....	.25	1.00	4.00
EU REKA.....(P).....	.25	1.00	4.00
SHAW.....(B).....	.25	1.00	4.00
BUBACH.....(P).....	.25	1.00	4.00
JESSIE.....(B).....	.25	1.00	4.00
WARFIELD.....(P).....	.25	1.00	4.00
PEARL.....(B).....	.25	1.00	
HAVERLAND.....(P).....	.25	1.00	4.00
GANDY.....(B).....	.25	1.00	4.00
BOMBA.....(B).....	.25	1.00	
LOUISE.....(B).....	.25	1.00	
LIDA.....(P).....	.25	1.00	4.00
CUMBERLAND.....(B).....	.25	1.00	
MAY KING.....(B).....	.25	1.00	
CAPT. JACK.....(B).....	.25	1.00	
WILSON.....(B).....	.25	1.00	

Plants sent by mail will be prepaid; when sent by express, not prepaid, the price will be 5 cents per dozen and 20 cents per 100, less.

Six plants of one variety will be sold at dozen rates, 50 at hundred rates, and 500 at thousand rates.

THE GLADIOLUS.

I raise the Gladiolus extensively, selling the bulbs mostly at wholesale to florists and seedsmen. As we had a long drouth last summer, many of the bulbs failed to get large enough for my trade but they are of blooming size, and of the best collection I have ever seen. There are over 400 varieties in it, and it has taken the first premium wherever offered. A number of my customers have also been awarded first premiums on flowers grown from this collection. All colors are represented, but the prevailing shades are pink and white. These bulbs are about three-fourths of an inch in diameter. They should be planted in the spring from the middle of April to the middle of June, eight or ten inches apart and three inches deep. They will bloom in from sixty to ninety days. As soon as the first flower opens, the spike may be cut, if desired, and allowed to bloom in water, or it may be sent by express over a thousand miles, and then be put in water to bloom. Last fall, I sent some to the western part of Montana, and some to the copper mines at Sudbury, Ont., nearly five hundred miles north of this place. In October or November the bulbs are taken up, the tops and roots taken off, and after being well dried, they are put into the cellar, and kept till spring.

Price, by mail, 20 cents per dozen, \$1.00 per 100.

I have a still smaller size that will not bloom this year, but are to be treated as onion sets, except that they must be planted an inch or more in depth. They will make good blooming bulbs for next year.

Price, by mail, 10 cents per dozen, 50 cents per 100.

I have also a fine lot of one-year seedlings grown from the best seed obtainable in this country and Europe. These are very small, and will not bloom this season. They must be

grown another year. No two will be alike. Those who are interested in raising seedlings can buy these instead of seed, and gain a year. Besides, beginners are not always successful in raising seedlings. This is the first time I ever saw one-year seedlings offered for sale.

Price, by mail, 15 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100.

I have a lot of two-year seedlings that will bloom this season. They are from the best seed I could buy or raise. Some of it came from England, some from Germany some from France, and some from the best collections in this country.

Price, by mail, 60 cents per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

To show how much my collection is admired, I insert the following:

WM. BELT, Williamsburg, O.

"I must tell you about my gladioli. I got 150 bulbs of you and set them in two plantings nearly two weeks apart, and had bloom till frost. And such flowers were never seen in this region before. I had many beautiful varieties."

J. H. MAYER, M. D., Willow Street, Pa. Oct. 6, 1890.

"You will remember that I purchased five hundred gladioli from you. We planted them at six different dates. The first, about seventy, were started in pots in a hot bed, and the last about eighty, were planted the tenth day of July in a cold frame, where I thought they could be protected from early frost, if need be. About half a dozen spikes have not yet bloomed. We had a long season of them, and every person who saw the flowers was very much pleased with them. They were very beautiful. There were scarcely two exactly the same color or shade. Many of them were mottled, striped or blotched. I would have admired them more if a larger percentage had been scarlet, crimson and vermilion. Perhaps my taste is too much in that direction; be that as it may, I did not tire of the flowers as they appeared. The shades were beautifully blended, and exquisitely delicate. We were certainly pleased with our gladioli."

Last fall I sent some spikes of gladioli to the Detroit In-

ternational Exposition, and received the following concerning them:

"I must specially acknowledge receipt of your basket of fine gladioli, which arrived in excellent condition, and, distributed about our tables, added very much to the general effect, and were admired severally by a great many visitors."

EDWY C. REID, Sec'y.

I may also add that A. G. Babcox, a landscape gardener, of Cleveland, who was here several times last year while my gladioli were in bloom, purchased 400 bulbs to plant on the Garfield Monument grounds, of which he has charge.

FOUR NEW VARIETIES

I now offer for the first time, four of my named seedlings that have been admired by many persons. The stock of these is not large, and they are offered by the piece, only. The price may seem high, but they are considered far superior to many that have been introduced at several times as much.

Lulu.—When first shown at our horticultural meeting, many pronounced this the finest gladiolus they had ever seen, and some are of the same opinion still. The color is white with the edge delicately penciled with dark crimson, resembling a picotee pink. It makes a beautiful spike.

Bertha.—Tall and strong, exceedingly showy, makes an elegant spike, with numerous side branches, and multiplies rapidly. A single spike of this variety would attract attention anywhere. Color, very bright, light scarlet, with a large purple blotch on the lower petals.

May.—White, delicately touched with pink, showing most near the ends of the petals. The two lower petals are marked with a peculiar, light brown color not found in any other variety so far as I know. This will be a favorite with florists as it is a very free bloomer, makes a fine spike and multiplies rapidly.

Mabel.—Of dwarf habit, usually less than three feet high. An early and abundant bloomer, and produces many bulblets. Color, soft, rich carmine, in various shades.

Price, \$1.00 each; one of each, \$3.00.

THE NEW CALIFORNIA STRAIN.

Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., the greatest horticultural experimenter in the United States, if not in the world, has produced a new strain of the gladiolus, after twelve years effort, and I am glad to be able to offer to my customers small bulbs of this New California Strain, one year from the seed, which I purchased from Mr. Burbank a year ago. These seedlings will not bloom this year, but they will all make fine blooming bulbs in the fall, and bloom next year, if they are well cared for. No two will be alike. They are to be planted three inches apart in rows fifteen inches from each other. They should be covered from one to two inches, and cared for like onions. Every one will grow.

Price, by mail, 20 cents per Dozen, \$1.00 per 100, \$7.50 per 1000.

The following is Mr. Burbank's account of this strain:

"Owing to the constant brilliant sunshine and dry atmosphere of California, the flowers of the best and most highly prized of the European strain of Gladioli, so much grown in the Eastern States, will hardly endure a single day, and many of them not an hour.

The new California strain has extremely large, bold flowers—often five inches across a single bloom—of great substance, clustered on stiff, compact, low growing spikes, and will endure the fiercest sun and wind for days without injury.

In producing this new strain a million or more of seedlings have been raised and a careful selection carried on for twelve years."

"Mr. Burbank in the Gladiolus has had marked success, obtaining an entirely new strain of what we may call giant dwarfs. They should be called the Little Giant strain. These new ones grow on stiff, strong stems two and a half to three and a half feet high—old forms more than a foot taller, with weak stems. The flowers are large. In this I determined to be exact, so made careful measurements, and found flowers five and one-eighth inches in expanse of petals, while the largest bloom of the old sorts I could find in Santa Rosa and Petaluma gardens measured only two and three-quarter inches. The petals of the old sorts are thin and will not withstand California's bright sun for any length of time. The new Burbank strain have thick, stiff, nearly fleshy petals and endure two or three days. The strain has all the usual fine colors and markings, with many entirely new and fine combinations."—D. B. WEIR, in *Pacific Rural Press*.

"Mr. Burbank has doubles of the largest size, perfect in color and markings. He has strains of nearly all colors of the largest of flowers, so closely ranked that the flowers seem to be ranked in four rows on the stem, and best of all, flowers to the tip of the cane, so close together as to give extremity of the flower stem a perfect cone of flowers, the petals entirely hiding the stem on all sides. The individual flowers are simply immense in size, we found numerous ones of many varieties five and one-half inches from tip to tip of petals, with colors of every kind and markings known to the species."—*American Florist*.

THE "IDEAL" POTATO.

Although the strawberry is my specialty, I raise two other crops, the gladiolus and the potato. The former is grown for the pleasure and profit it affords, and the latter mainly because it is a good crop to fit the land for strawberries, and because I have a weakness for a *good* potato. I think there are more potato specialists in this county than any other in Ohio, and there is such an interest taken in new varieties that many of my friends are engaged in raising seed-

lings, and I have indulged in that way myself. For some years I have tested perhaps thirty named varieties annually. In fact my place has been a branch of the Ohio Experiment Station for the testing of potatoes, strawberries and grapes. I have now in the cellar a single tuber of a new sort, grown by a friend, that was given me for trial with the assurance that it would take a pretty good horse to buy one. Three years ago I received on trial a new variety grown from seed of the Jersey Peachblow, and after testing it two years I became satisfied that it was of unusual merit. With the consent of the owner I offered it on trial a year ago, to ascertain if it would do well in different localities. A number of single tubers were sent out, and although the season was unusually bad nearly all over, the reports received are favorable far beyond my anticipations. The following is the description given a year ago, and I see no reason to change it except that the Ideal, in common with all other varieties, rotted last year, under certain conditions. If describing it now, I should say that productiveness and *quality* are its "most prominent characteristics." It is just as good as any ever sent out. "The best I ever tasted," "Better than the old Peachblow in its best days," and other such expressions have been used.

"This variety originated with a neighbor who is a very successful potato grower and who has tested a large number of varieties. It is a seedling of the Jersey Peachblow, possessing the best characteristics of that variety, with some improvements upon it. It has been tested five years and has been grown alongside of many of the best sorts. It is a luxuriant grower, and its foliage remains green and healthy until after most sorts are killed with the blight, which has been very injurious for a few years. A rotten tuber of the Ideal has never been found until last year, and then only a few. It is an immense yielder, having surpassed all others, so far, in this respect. This is its most prominent characteristic. It is of

large size and produces but few small ones. Several who have seen the crop pronounce it the finest looking lot of potatoes they ever saw. The shape is rather long, oval, and slightly flattened. The eyes are few, well defined, and usually even with the surface. Some are slightly sunken, but none are raised. It is quite uniform in shape and size, and never hollow. The skin is usually russeted, though not always. Color, light, creamy-brown, often approaching red at the seed end, and with a tinge of pink in the eye. Although it is not claimed to be an early variety, it is of good quality and fit for the table before it is full grown, and as soon as most early sorts. It is a good keeper and one of the last to sprout in the spring. The quality is very good, it being dry and of excellent flavor."

It will be sold at the following prices as long as the stock holds out:

BY MAIL, 40 cents a pound ; 3 lbs. ,.....	\$1.00.
BY EXPRESS, not prepaid,.....	1 50 per peck.
.....	4.00 per bush.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE "IDEAL."

JOSEPH OWRAM, Liberal, Mo.:

"It was rather late when I planted the potato. I cut it into eight or nine pieces. They came up in due time and grew well for a while, but about the time they got well started we had a very dry spell—four weeks without rain, and mercury at or near 100 in the shade. After we got rain they started into good growth again. After this we had another dry spell of about the same length. I thought this would finish them, as it did quite a portion of our late potatoes. So you may judge of my surprise when I went out one day about the middle of October to dig them, and found quite a nice lot of them of good size, few small ones. The two largest weighed about one pound each, but sorry to say that one of them was entirely rotten. I am inclined to think that it had been too near the surface and had got scalded by the sun's heat, as is often the case here when they lie near the surface. I should not have been surprised if I had found no potatoes at all, as was the case with some I tried previously of other kinds. And they are so smooth and fine looking you may well call them the Ideal.

J. W. ADAMS & Co., Springfield, Mass.:

"One Ideal potato weighing four ounces, was planted in sandy loam, at the North Main Street Nursery, in Springfield, Mass., May 23, 1890, and harvested Sept. 11, with the following product: Fifty-one potatoes weighed 22 pounds 4 ounces. Average weight, 7 ounces. One potato weighed 24 ounces; seven potatoes, 7 pounds. Seven potatoes only too small for the table, weighed 4 ounces, 44 potatoes weighed 22 lbs. Average weight, 8 ounces. Skin smooth; every potato sound; season, extremely wet, for the last month."

CHAS. B. TINGLEY, Mansfield, O.:

"The one tuber of the Ideal potato you sent last spring, was planted about April 20, with 110 others. It did better than 95 of the other varieties, and as well as any except two, Bliss' Triumph and Lee's Favorite. They being earlier, were out of the way of the dry weather. The Ideal is certainly well named. It is a strong grower, a fine tuber and of good quality."

JAMES SMITH, East Portland, Ore.:

"I received your Ideal potato last April. It had nine eyes and made nine hills, two feet apart in the row. I dug them in October, and had 24 lbs. of very fine potatoes, smooth and clean. I grew them on poor gravelly ground and they did well—far ahead of anything around here. I have saved every one of them and will give them a better chance next spring."

MRS. J. M. DOW, Seeburn, Manitoba, Can.:

"I wish to state that one Ideal potato (weight $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.) was planted on native prairie soil, without fertilizers of any kind. Planted 27th May, took up from same 18th September 43 lbs., quite a number of which weighed one-and-one-half lbs. each."

A. J. BAXTER, Glenwood, N. J.:

"I have 38 lbs. of nice, large, smooth potatoes raised from the tuber of Ideal you sent me last spring. Although I am well pleased with this increase, I do not feel that I have done it justice, for the conditions have been very unfavorable. I like it so well that I shall propagate it to the greatest possible extent without testing its table qualities until next year."

FRANK H. LOGAN, Edinburgh, Ill.:

"The Ideal is a very promising potato. It came through the trying drouth decidedly the best of any of the late varieties,

and yielded at the rate of 600 bushels per acre. Your Ideal is my ideal."

MISS VENIA M. POTTER, Kingwood, W. Va.:

"I purchased of you last spring, one potato, the Ideal, for which I paid 10c. It made sixteen very strong hills, from which I dug 24 lbs., the largest one weighed 13 oz. I could hardly tell which one was the largest as they were *all* nice, good sized potatoes. Sickness prevented me from planting and caring for them as I intended; they were hoed twice, and the heavy rains washed them terribly; the blight killed the tops in August, and I dug them the first part of Sept. We cooked some of them and pronounce them a *fine potato*—pleasant tasted, white and lively. I shall save them to plant next spring, and hope to give them a better chance."

J. S. DIXON, Charlevoix, Mich.:

"I planted the Ideal potato you sent me, cut to single eyes (13), on the 23rd day of May. I carefully cultivated the 13 hills keeping them free from weeds and the Colorado beetle. They were slow to come up, but made large, bushy tops. I dug them Oct. 20, and found not very many in the hill, but they averaged very large. The largest single potato weighed 38 ounces. Many others weighed over one pound each, and the aggregate weight was 47 pounds. This is a good yield from less than half a pound or seed."

WARD TEACHOUT, Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y.:

"I raised nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of the Ideal potato from the small tuber you sent me. The tops were remarkably healthy, and surpassed 16 varieties that I raised the past season, in *every respect*."

FROM A BOY NINE YEARS OLD.

"I sent for an Ideal potato. There were twelve hills. I kept them clean and got thirty-nine potatoes weighing sixteen pounds: The most of them are large."

GLENN PROSSER, LeRoy, Minn.

G. W. CUSTARD, Meadville, Pa.:

"The potato I received from you last spring I cut in eleven pieces, one eye in a piece, and planted on sod ground. All the fertilizer used was a small handful of superphosphate."

Yield, 19 lbs. of nice, large potatoes, which was double what others yielded by the side of them."

GEO. E. HANCHETT, Sparta, Wis.:

"The Ideal potato was hardly medium size. I cut it into nine pieces and planted one in a hill the 6th day of May. The 30th of Sept. I dug 31 pounds of fine potatoes. They ran from three to six tubers to the hill. One hill had four that weighed 5 lbs. 14 oz. (the average being nearly three-and-one half pounds to each piece planted). When cooked, either baked or boiled, they are very fine grained, white, and of good quality."

F. C. MILLER & SON, New Philadelphia, O.:

"The three Ideal potatoes of medium size were planted May 7th. Dug August 14th. Yield, nearly one bushel. Smallest potato weighed over $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. They are the most uniform in size, and decidedly the finest lot of potatoes we ever had. Quality, very good. Will plant all we have next spring. They were grown on ordinary ground. *Not one small one.*"

WALTER KIDDER, Minto, N. Dakota.:

"I received from you one Ideal potato. It had eleven eyes which I planted, one in a place, about 18 inches apart. I had 29 lbs. of very fine looking potatoes. We cooked a mess, and the quality was first rate, very white and mealy. We have had a very poor year for potatoes. They will not average one half a crop in this country.

S. FROGNER, Herman, Minn.:

"The Ideal I cut into seventeen pieces, planted one piece in the hill, one foot a part, in a trench five inches deep, in good garden soil, with no manure. They were dug September 10th. Total weight, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The largest five weighed 59 ounces. There were only nine small ones. This yield is at the rate of 516 bushels per acre. This is the best seedling from the east that has ever been tested in my testing ground, out of more than 300 varieties the past few years. The vines grow strong and robust, and the potatoes grow compact in the the hill. The tubers are very fine, and medium to large size."

Unsolicited Testimonials of 1890.

PROF. J. TROOP, IND. EXP. STA.—“Strawberry plants received in good order.”

A. G. BARCOX, Cleveland, O.—“I want to thank you for the promptness and consideration you have given my orders. The plants are very satisfactory indeed. I wish you might live a thousand years to do good unto mankind with strawberry plants.”

E. E. ROOD, Braidentown, Fla.—“Plants arrived in good order. Many thanks for the liberal count.”

FRANK B. HANCOCK, Casky, Ky.—“Plants arrived in good shape, and are entirely satisfactory. I have received quite a number of plants from you within the past three years, and in every instance they have been strong thrifty plants, packed in first-class style.”

W. C. WILSON, Moline, Ill.—“Plants received in fine order, and when I say that their quality is all that I expected from their source, I can give you no higher praise.”

AUGUST LUTHER, Leeds, Mo.—“I received the strawberry plants in very good order on April 19. From the day I planted until today (May 6), we have not had a rain. The plants were watered several times, and out of nearly 4000 plants I have lost hardly 100 so far.”

S. B. GREEN, Minn. Exp. Sta.—“The plants were received in good order and are very promising.”

E. B. ENGLE, Waynesboro, Pa.—“Plants just arrived in splendid condition. Accept thanks.”

W. H. LEWIS, Winterset, Iowa.—“The plants came to hand several days ago, and are now growing finely. The count was so remarkable that I think you must be dividing up with your fellow men, preparatory to taking you leave of this world. I hope, however, that you will stay with us a long time yet.”

WARD TEACHOUT, Lyons, N. Y.—“The plants received. You must have packed them *yourself*, so fresh and perfect. Many thanks for the extra variety. I have never yet lost a plant ordered of you.”

S. H. HALL, Madison, Wis.—“Your second instalment of plants arrived in good condition. I thank you for the liberal count and for the extras. I trust that the next order that I send for will not meet with any mishap.”

E. C. DAVIS, Northampton, Mass.—“My last order of strawberry plants from you was received in due time. Your methods of packing and shipping in each and every order you have filled for me have been simply perfect, and this last order was, I think, the eleventh one I have placed with you.”

H. L. BOSS, Caro, Mich.—“Those plants came to hand in splendid shape. I always look for good things from you, but those were, I think, a little the best I ever got from any quarter. They had many admirers at the express office.”

P. M. AUGER & SONS, Middlefield, Conn.—“The Crawford strawberry plants came to hand in good condition. Thanks for your liberal count.”

E. F. JEWETT, Canon City, Colo.—“The plants arrived in good condition, having been but three days on the road. Have set them out, and they look as though they had never been moved.”

FRANKLIN DAVIS & Co., Baltimore, Md.—“Plants came through in good shape, and were very nice.”

D. J. McLEOD, Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island.—"Plants came to hand in very good condition, considering that they were a week on the way. What a big heart you must have! Such plants! and such lavishness! No necessity for you to advertise,—your customers will do it for you. Very many thanks for your generous count."

W. H. BISHOP, Maryland Experiment Station.—"The strawberry plants were received in very good condition."

J. CYRUS JOHNSON, Judsonia, Ark.—"Plants came in fine condition, and very liberal count. Thanks."

E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, N.J.—"Last evening's mail brought the plants. Have just planted them. Please accept thanks for extra and liberal count as well as quality. Such plants, as compared with some sent out by some of the 'Cheap Johns' would make them blush with shame if they were capable of such demonstration."

GEO. F. BEEDE, Fremont, N. H.—"Plants received in prime order. I thought I had some fine plants, but yours are ahead."

J. S. BREECE, Fayetteville, N. C.—"The plants ordered of you came in first-rate condition, and are doing well."

A. W. CLARK, Providence, R. I.—"The strawberry plants you shipped me on the 25th were received on the 28th (April) in fine condition. The trimming and packing were *excellent*, and I have never received such well grown and strongly rooted plants."

MRS. C. E. GOODMAN, Edgewood, Ga.—"The plants have arrived all right. They are fine. I thank you for sending so many more than I ordered. The good book says 'The liberal soul shall be made fat.' I trust you are enjoying aldermanic proportions, both in soul and body."

C. F. AUSTIN, Dearing, Kans.—"Plants received. Such fine roots I have seldom seen. Thanks for your liberal count."

E. J. BRIDGE, Emory Gap, Tenn.—"I never saw finer plants sent by mail. Many thanks for the generous manner in which the order was filled."

F. A. STANFORD, Nebraska City, Neb.—"The plants arrived in good order, and are doing nicely."

F. A. COUCH, South Side, W. Va.—"The plants were received in excellent condition. I think they were the nicest plants I ever saw."

R. J. JONES, Design, Va.—"The plants came to hand O. K."

W. A. SKYMOUR, Glenn, Mich.—"Plants received in good order. Many thanks for extra count. Our express agent (at Bravo) said they were the nicest plants that had come to his office. I am more than satisfied, and hope to do business with you in the future."

URIAS FINK, Massillon, O.—"Plants received on time and in prime condition. I am happy to say that you promise fair, and *do* even better than you promise."

John Little, of Granton, Ont., is one of the great strawberry specialists of the country. He not only raises seedlings, but he tests nearly all that come into the market. After spending six days at his place, in the growing season, I came away with the impression that he is the most careful and conscientious man that I know of in the business. I recommend all my customers in Canada to send to Mr. Little for plants. He can furnish a large number of varieties at a reasonable price, and they will be put up with great care.